Louisiana State Lottery Company

is HAUMOTH DRAWINGS take place Seal-Annuality June and December, and its GRAND SYNCLE VOING. DRAW-INSE take place of the other ten months in the year public, at the Arades. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes

Attested as follows. ** We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and moisture, frost and beat, been re-Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiann State Lottery Company, and is person manage and control the Drawing them-State Lottery Company, and is person stony, gravelly, clayey, peaty, etc., manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fit ruess and good faith toward all parties, and see authorize the Company to clous sand, clay and other mineral subuse this certificate, with fac-similies of our elematures attached, in its advertisements."



We, the undersigned Banks and Banks, s, will pay all prices drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

P. H. WALUSEY, Pres. Louisiana Sat'l Bk PUTHEE LANALY, Pres. Sante Sat'l Bk A. BALLWIS. Pres. Now Oriens Sat'l Bk A. BALLWIS. Pres. Futon National Bunk GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 16, 1889

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Haives \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is	D-101,100	ð
1 PRIZZ OF 100,000 te	00,000	
3 FEIZE OF 50,000 is	50,900	
1 PRIZEOF 25,000 la	20,000	
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000	
图·郭勃·李瑟· (18) 在 (19) arm	25,000	
23 PRIZES OF 1000 are	25,000	
100 PRINESOF ON SPE	50,000	
200 PRIZES OF 300 ars	63,000	
504 PRIZES OF 200 are	00,000	
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of 8530 are	50,000	
E(N) An S(N) new	30.000	
100 do 300 see	20,000	
and the second s		
TERMINAL PRINCE.		
	99,200	
929 Prines of 100 are	99,900	
	0.000	
3, 134 Prices, amounting to	1,809	

Norma-Tockets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-athed to Turnilma Prizes The to turn that Proces

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W. D. HARRINGTON. Post Office, Finds



PRICE & OCHOA.













Meat Market.

ARIZONA ENTERPRISE.

FLORENCE, - JANUARY 5, 1888 IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SOILS.

The soil is a compound substance of mineral, vegetable and animal particles that form the upper stratum of the earth's surface In selecting the site for a farm there are many things to be considered in addition to the character of the soil. Among these is the important one of location with regard to market facilities, health, good neighborhood and prospective rise in value. Soils admit of many lassifications, arising from their different constituents. Rocks are the original basis of soils, having by the long continued solved into minute particles, taking on the form of earth. Soils are called stances along with a large percentage of decayed vegetable and animal matter, to which it principally owes its fertility. The pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter, is called humus, and is a valuable constituent of soils—It renders suiff soils friable, absorbs and retains molsture, and in a large degree supplies the mineral elements of decayed matter in soluble forms for plant growth. The capacity of a sandy loam for retain-ing moisture depends on the amount of

decayed vegetable matter which it con-tains and without which it will be infertile. Sandy and clay soils requires different treatment. Each will be benefited by an admixture with the other, but the union of pure sand and clay alone will be sterile unless supplied with decomposed vegetable matter. Under draining is the beneficial to clay soils. A sandy tin is easily worked and is among the st desirable of all the soils

A correspondent in gleanings in Bee Culture make the following communicat

For the benefit of all who may come in contact with poison lvy, poison sumach, rattlesnakes and other poisonous reptiles and insects, I wish to inform them that in the distance of the state of very badly every summer when we were boys at work on the farm. We suffered torments for what we thought was no sin.
When scratching and rubbing was irreststible we rubbed our feet and legs with many kinds of herbs in trying to stop the itching and burning, but with very little relief until we used green lobolia herbs, which relieved our sufferings every time after when we got poisoned. I thought then that the knowledge we had gained of lobelia was worth \$50 to us as antidote

A Substantial Smoke House. In the annexed cut is represented a substantial smoke house advised and de-scribed by Ohio Farmer as well suited



The house is 6 by 7 feet square. The bottom is excavated the size of the build-FINE BLOODED and on this a brick floor, well cemented, is laid. This insures decay is laid. This insures dryness. The walls are of brick, 8 inches thick and 7 feet high, with a small door on one side, lined on the inside with sheet iron or zinc. Hooks should be firmly attached to the joists, on which to hang the hams and shoulders. This style of smoke house is not very expensive, is safe from fire, and when not in use for smoking ment is an excellent receptacle for ashes, which ought never to be kept in contact with wood, on account of the danger from spontaneous combustion.

Personified Plants.

Plants are thus personified by The Western Christian Advocate: The pepper and mustard represent a class known as "sharp" people; the spice trees, others, and tobacco and burley, saioonkeepers. The violet and lily are the preachers of humility, purity and righteousness. The tion & Ochon. ten plant and catnip are the old indies of brand owned the village, without whom society would Ochoa. be incomplete. The beet and sugar cane are confectioners: roses and pinks, per-fumers; wheat and corn, provision dealers; and the coconnut palm furnishes as many articles as the country store. The little wayside plants by stagmant pools are scavengers. Some plants prefer water—they are the Baptists, some run all over—they are the Methodists; some stand up straight and orderly—they are the Presbyterians; others cling to ancient walls and churches—they are the Episco-palians and Catholics. There are plants that live alone, like hermits; others lead a nomadic life, wandering all over every

Stories That Are Told. Trees planted around a house at a distarge of twenty feet or more are now talked of as better lightning protectors than rods.

Whoever would attempt to keep a per manent meadow by top dressing should select other grasses than timothy for his sod, unless he scatters seed freely with the manure applied, says A. W. Cheever. It is a mistake, says F D Curtis, to mix chilled milk with fresh, as the latter

will be injured by the former. An experienced poultry man maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and cared for) as when running at large. But they will never bear crowding. Readers having silk cocoons of the crop of 1888 for sale should apply to the "com-missioner of agriculture," Washington, D. C., and obtain a circular relating to

Recent reports are to the effect that there will be barely half a crop of apples ples keep best in a cold but moist cellar. in England and Scotland. Reports from the northwest show an

average yield of eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre in northern Minnesota and

fifteen bushels to the acre in Dakota. There is a "congressional bootblack," and his name is Dan Appleton, aged 10. He man-aged to make his way from St. Paul to Wash igton, and going up to the bouse asked for longressman Nelson. The congressman came out, and the boy said: "I am Dan Appleton, a bootblack from Minnesota, and I want you to give me the privilege of blacking co men's boots here to the building. Nelson took the boy to Architect Clark, who gave him the privilege, and the lad is making

Farmers for South America. Patagonia and Argentina are gaining practice, "what on earth does this mean?" large scoessions of farmers by immigra-tion. It is said a person may become a citizen on his landing there, and he can get land for nothing.—Boston Budget.

A college for teaching every branch of photography has been established in Ber-lin end another in Vienna. These institutions are finely equipped and are supported by the government.—Arkansaw Traveler.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Thumb Fishing

Mr. G. H. Mock, who resides near Camero

then by closing the thumb down on its head it can be taken in without any effort. This

Delicate Scales.

Tourist (opening memorandum book)—And which weighs the less?

She Meant to Compliment.

very homely people took a fairly good pic-

"Now, Miss Brighteye," said De Jones,
"tell me honestly what kind of a picture do

Miss Brighteye (who has not heard the dis-

Blobson-Did you ever meet Biggun!

"Did you ever see a big mud puddle at the

A Husband's Faultfinding. "Wives in these days are very negligent

about their household duties," said Young-

"Yes, take my own case, for example. I

come home at all hours and still my wife never has the dinner ready."—New York

Good Time to Save.

Mr. Blifkins—Catch me paying that fellow \$10 to dig that little ditch; Fil go out and dig

Mrs. Blifkins-Horrorst Have you lost your senses, Mr. Blifkins? What will people

"They'll only think I'm paying an election bet, my dear."—Philadelphia Record.

Their Dreadful Fate.

to those wicked people who reviled Noah and refused to beed his warning? Where did they

"In de soup!" exclaimed a class of news boys on the back seat, with one voice.—Chi-

A Scarce Article in College. Stranger (to college student playing pins)—
Is it possible that you young college gentle

Didn't Know When to Stop.

Insurance Superintendent-Well, did you

succeed in persunding Mr. Samson to insure

Agent (sadly)-No, I talked to him for six

hours, but before I got in all my arguments he died.—Philadelphia Record.

In High Circles.

Second Tramp (anxiously)—No! Is there one missing —Harvard Lampoon.

THE FANCY WORK MAIDEN.

An'so you kinder wanter know w'y I broke off

It warn't because she warn't a good an' mighty

purty gal; For there ain't a blessed star in heaven shines

brighter than her eyes, An' her cheeks are jest like peaches on the trees er Paradise)

An' her smile is like the sunshine split upon a

An' her laff is like a singin' brook that bubbles as

it passes
Thro' the stuck up tiger lilles and the party

An' I told her that I loved her much as forty

times a day, But she hadn't much time to bother, an' kept on

I would die, Unless she smilled upon my soot. She simply said,

An' she painted purple angels on majenta colored

An' five orange colored cherubs, with blue wings

An' w'en I talked of love an' stuff, sho'd talk of

I'd say, "My heart's love, O, be mine! be mine!

She'd say, "You've got your elbows mixed in that

Now I'm goin' to Arizony for to do a cowboy's

Driven forth from civil'zation by the cuss er fancy

First Tramp-I say, have you taken a bath)

find themselves when the flood came?"

"And now, children," remarked the Sun-day school superintendent, "what happened

Dumpsey—Yes,
"Is he easy of approach?"

foot of an icy flight of stairs?"

"So I have beard."

Evening Sun.

cago Tribuna

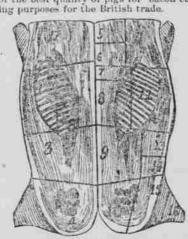
Guide-The lighter one,-Life.

ture, and vice versa.

you think I'd take?"

TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION CON-CERNING SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

Most Important English Markets-The Best Quality of Pigs for Bacos Coring



MODEL CIDES OF BACON.

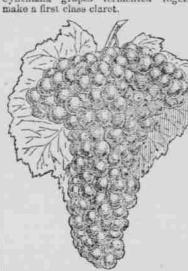
Middle of neck .. Thick back and sides.".... 13. Thin strenky

Illustration, savs: m quarters, Nos. 3 and 4, are of possessing a good coat of hair. Given such a pig properly fattened, our bacon curers can produce at a profit sides of which bacon will defy competition with

that the Norton was planted extensively in nearly all the wine growing sections of this country where the season is long enough for its thorough ripening.

The Cythiana, which has been called

the twin sister of the Norton, closely remake a first class claret.



The Norton wine, owing to its high centage of tannin, possesses great licinal properties and is particularly valuable for dysentery and diseases of the bowels. Both grapes are now recognized by all experienced grape growers as the most trustworthy and the best wine grapes in America, and will add that they are the most valuable grapes for Florida. They will thrive in almost any kind of soil, and while in a high level ground they will bear immense crops on a hillside, not so steep, the yield will be lighter, but the quality of the fruit much superior, im-parting its superiority to the wine.

And Kept in Close Confinement. A man was noticed to fall off a street car the other day, and was found in an insensi "She thanked me, she thanked me."

"Impossible, he must be crazy," were the comments of those who heard the man's statement. And he was carried away to the asy-

She Had Lost.

"Mandy!" almost shricked the elderly anut, as she entered the parlor unexpectedly and found the young lady clasped in the arms of a young man who was trissing her with every indication that he had had considerable "Nothing but an election bet, auntie," replied Amanda, with a look of heroic, martyr like resignation on her lovely face; "I lost. Go on, Mr. McPelican. How many was that "-Chicago Tribune.

Magistrate (to prisoner)—So you claim to be something of a Napoleon in finance?

visions play,
Framed in latest styles of rierae, with a backgroun' of crowshay.

-S. W. Fess in Vankee Binde. MARK TWAIN'S COURTSHIP. Three Proposals Before the Humorist Got

"Yes" for an Answer. Mark Twain, if he is in the mood, will tell the story of his own courtship in a manner worthy of the greatest of living humorists. When he first met the lady who afterward became his wife he was not so distinguished as now, his origin was humble, and for some years of his life he had been a pilot on the Mississippi river. The future Mrs. Clemens was a woman of position and fortune, her father was a ludge and doubtless expected "family" and social importance in his son in-law. Clemens, however, became interested in his daughter and after awhile proposed

"Well," he said to the lady, "I didn't much believe you'd have me, but I thought I'd After awhile he "tried" again, with the same result, and then remarked with his cele-brated drawl: "I think a great deal more of

No. no, indeed!" replied the magnate, mly. "No, sir, I have not." says that Jarrell's lake, near there, is the bast "Well! Look sharp and you will," said the author of "Innocents Abroad," and that's when the bream are in a biting notion any the way he asked the judicial luminary for one can take a worm and rub it on his finger and hold his hand in the water, and that the fish will come up and take hold of the finger

Mark has a child who inherits some of her father's brightness. She kept a diary at one time, in which she noted the occurrences in the family, and, among other things, the saycan be repeated until you become weary of the sport. Nothing could induce him to ings of her parents. On one page she wrote that father sometimes used stronger words eave that section just now. - Sylvania (Ga.) when mother wasn't by and he thought "we" didn't hear. Mrs. Clemens found the diary and showed it to her husband, probably thinking the particular page worth his notice. After this Clemens did and said sev-eral things that were intended to attract the child's attention, and found them duly noted afterward. But one day the following entry

"I don't think I'll put down anything more about father, for I think he does things to have me notice him, and I believe he reads this diary." She was Mark's own child .-Philadelphia Press.

THE MAKING OF CIDER. BYGONE DAYS OF THE STONE

TROUGH AND ROLLER. Methods of the Massachusetts Farmer of a

Hundred Years Ago-Primitive Press and the "Cheese "-Wooden Cylinders for wouldn't believe it, but it's true, that these difference between a blonde and a brunette There are some interesting facts in con

nection with the cider industry of the state which at the opening of the present century was a primitive business among the farmers. The fruit of which the cider was made at that time was the wild, natural apples, mostly sour and deficient They were talking about photographs, and of flavor. The cider was a harsh, sour some one ventured the opinion that, as a rule, drink, even as it ran from the press. The cider drinker of those days lived to a great age. As time went on, grafting was dis-covered; then many of the wild trees were grafted to more palatable fruit, and later on budding came into use. Then an ex-perienced budder could change hundreds of small nursery seedlings in one day to any desirable variety. At this day, there are not more than ten or a dozen varieties of apples with which it is advisable to cussion)-Oh, Mr. De Jones, I think you'd take a perfectly lovely picture,-Yankee plant an orchard. Those choice varieties are choice because they possess the re-quisites for success to the planter: namely, quality, productiveness, vigor, growth and color pleasing to the eye of the con

THE OLD FASHIONED MILL. Here is a description of a cider mill of a well to do farmer 100 years ago: The first weil to do farmer 100 years ago: The first thing was a circular stone trough about 20 feet in diemeter. The inside stones, which were set up edgewise, were about 18 inches in height, and the outside stones were 2 feet in height. The space between the stones was filled with clay, pounded in hard to prevent leaking. The pounded in hard to prevent leaking. The width of the bottom of the trench was about 15 inches. A post was set in the center of the circle, and from that post extended a shaft of wood, which served as the nxis of a stone cylinder made to turn in the circular trough. This cylinder was 4 feet long and about 8 inches in diameter. At the end of the shaft, out-side the trench, a Norse was hitched. The animal, by walking around the stone, jammed under the cylinder the apples that were placed in the trough. A man or a smart boy had his hands full to keep the horse going and to poke the apples under the stone, as they had a tendency to slide up the sides of the circular trough. In six hours a horse and man could mash about thirty bushels of apples, if the horse did not get the blind staggers from walking in so small a circle.

After the grinding the finest portion of the pomace was shoveled into a tub and slid on two timbers to the press. A thick layer of straw was laid on the bottom of the press, with the ends reaching over a the size of the intended chee They a layer of mashed apple was laid on, and the straw was bent over the edge of the layer of apples, the form lifted up, then a layer of straw and so on until the cheese was at the desired height. The nen play the simple game of pinst College Student—Yes, indeed, sir, and we play 'em for keeps. I tried for three hours this morning to borrow one pin, and couldn't press was outdoors, with a roof over the top. The press was set high enough above

> the vat to receive the juice. "PIGGIN" AND STRAINER. The juice was balled from the tub by a vessel called a "piggin," a wooden measure like a pock measure of today, with a wooden handle attached. The strainer and funnel consisted of a bucket of about two gallons capacity, with a wooden tube fastened on the bottom to place in the bunghole. That bucket was filled with straw for a strainer.

After six or eight hours of pressing the cheese would be quite compact; then the screws were raised and the sides of the cheese were cut down with a broadax. Two or three buckets of water were then poured upon the cheese, and then the screws were forced down for all they would stand. The result of all they would stand. The result of all labor was about two and one-half gallons of juice from a bushel of apples, and, being exposed so much and so long to the atmosphere, was exidized to a dark brown color, which was supposed at that time (and is today by some people) to be the only cri-

terion of its quality.

After the "stone age" of making cider, wooden cylinders, two feet in length and one in diameter, were used. These stood endwise, with fluted edges, each flute fitted into the other with a sweep on the top. The cylinders were driven by horse power, and the horse walked in a circle of times a day.

But she hadn't much time to bother, an' kept on with her crowshay.

Wen I plumped right down afore her, plumb upon my very knees.

She said: "Git off my ricrac, an' you're rumplin' up my friesa."

An' I tried to talk of love, an' things, an' told her I would die,

Lales the horize walked in a circle of 20 feet. Each time he traveled 60 feet the "nuts," as they were called, revolved once around. The mashed apples adhered to them so that a person had to scrape the pomace from the revolving nuts opposite the hopper.

About 1830 a Salem man invented a high speed grater to lie horizontally and revolve at a speed of 1,000 revolutions.

revolve at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute. It was about one foot in You've tore my purty tidy down, an' hain't ye got no eyes?
You've planted them big feet o' yourn on them ar tapestries!"

per minute. It was about one too in length and the same in diameter. That did away with scraping off the pomace. The bar on the top of the cylinder held the apples from crowding. That con-An' she wove in big flamingoes, snipes an' turkeys trivance would grind sixty bushels in about three hours if the bar was set for on her rugs,
An' she painted yulier poodles on her mother's fine work.

LATER INVENTIONS. About this time iron screws came into use and took the place of the wooden ones, and soon ratchets were attached to them. By this method a cheese put on the press in the morning would be ready rugs an' lace.

Au' ax me would I take my feet from off that throw off the next morning, providing five or six hours were spent by two men pulling on the screws.

During the last war power presses

gan to be invented, first screw, then knuckle jointed, similar to Franklin's printing press. They required great care to provent the cheese from sliding.

With those presses came the cloths and frames. The cloths are called cider cloths. They are three threaded and tracted was But her smile will allus hant me, allus in my visions play,

They are three threaded and twisted very hard, with the desired space between each thread. Frames of lattice work were used between each cloth holding the pomace, and they were about four inches apart. After the pressure was taken off the layer of pomace was about one inch in thicknes In 1886 a four screw press was invented with three speeds up and the same down that would drain a cheese in thirty minutes. The cylinders are intended to make 2,300 revolutions per minute. At that speed it will "scrape" 100 bushels in thirty

The improved mills of the present time are too costly for the average farmer to own. Only those near a dense population and who are able to buy apples of their neighbors can afford to maintain a plant to work two months in the year and be idle ten months.—Boston Globe.

Preserving Vegetables Wife (at breakfast)-My dear, will you have some more of the stewed potatoes! I cooked them myself. Husband-No; I've had enough. Wife-What is the best way to keep

potatoes, John? Husband—I think the best way for you you than if you'd said 'Yes,' but it's hard to bear." A third time he met with better Bezar.

Husband—I think the best way for you to keep potatoes is to stew 'em.—Harper's Bezar.

and I killed all them calves for

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A Shop in which all kinds of Machine Re-

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supplied at lowest prices. A fine stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., always on hand.

FLORENCE BREWERY.

Keg, Gallon, Bottle or Glass

BOTTLED BEER A SPECIALTY.

PETER WILL, Prop.

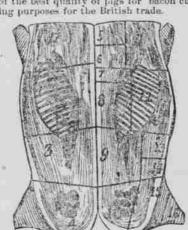
A Full Supply of

Lumber, Doors, Windows and MOULDINGS. WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES FURNITURE and BEDDING

Prisoner-Yes, your honor.

Magistrate-Do you consider it Napoleonic

In a recent issue of American Cultivaor attention is called to the illustration here reproduced, a glance at which gives an idea of those parts of the pig which are of the highest value on the English of the best quality of pigs for bacon cur-ing purposes for the British trade.



The following are the current prices per ound in England for the parts, as num-ered in the illustration. To reduce the figures to American currency let each penny be called the equivalent of 2 cents:

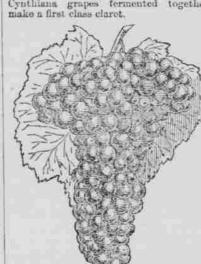
An English writer, in explaining the For brevity's sake we will take the left hand side of bacon, this being divided into five parts, and it will be observed that the most valuable parts are the streaky and the rib quarters, numbered 1 a.d 2, and that the middle quarter and due, while No. 17, the shoulder or force

end, is worth only six pence per pound, or only little more than half the value of the second part of the pig, and only a little more than two-thirds of the value of the third portion, the loin and ham, or, as the latter is called in the trade, the that the heads of the pigs are valued at from one pence to two pence per pound, one can understand why the bacon curer asks for pigs with heads weighing as little as possible, also light in the shoulders, long and deep in the ribs, wide in the loin and thick in the flank, with hams square and deep, and not strong in the bone, but

the whole world.

Norton's Virginia Grape. Numbered with wine grapes, is Nor-ton's Virginia, introduced to cultivation by Dr. D. N. Norton, of Richmond, Va. For several years but little attention was leading variety for wine making. It was not until some Missouri wine dressers had discovered its real value as a wine grape

semble the latter, although a marked difference exists between them, in some points. Mr. E. Dubois, a Florida vine yardist, in Florida Fruit Grower, says: The juice of the Norton, when fermented on the husk, makes here a dark red wine of much body and color and of pleasant bouquet, without that caffeine flavor ex in the Norton wine from Ohio and Missouri. The Cythiana makes a still darker wine with at least as much body. The Cynthiana wine properly fer mented compares favorably with fine im ported Burgundy, and if turned into port none of the European grapes cultivated in California and used for that purpose can compare with it. The Norton and grapes fermented together



NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

The president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association believes that the only secret in storing apples is to have a cellar that is sufficiently dry and cool. Some growers of late years affirm that ap

On reviving, his first words "Whof' naked a man in the crowd. "The lady I gave up my seat to."

fortune, and then came to the most difficult part of his task, to address the old man. "Judge," he said to the dignified millionaire, "have you seen anything going on between Miss Lizzie and me?"

"What? What?" exclaimed the judge,
rather sharply, apparently not understand"I see; they are all bound in calf."

Visitor-What a beautiful library you

The method by which an employe is bonded in a surety company is simple enough. The employe, having been requested by his employer to furnish a bond in some stated amount, goes to a reliable surety company and fills out and signs an application. The application contains a number of questions regarding the character and antecedents of the employe, which must be answered fully and specifically. All employments for ten years last past must be clearly stated, with the reason for leaving each. A complete description of the appearance of the applicant is noted on the back of the application. At least four responsible persons tion. At least four responsible persons must be given as references. To each of them a special form of questions is then Upon satisfactory answers to thes questions, and upon a careful private in vestigation of the habits of life of the ap plicant, a bond is executed by the guaran tee company and handed to the employer, insuring him against loss arising from insuring him against loss arising from dishonesty on the part of the employe. At the very threshold it is remarkable to observe how many employers dread to offend their employes by asking them for such a bond. This may be very well as a matter of delicate politeness, but surely, in the expressive language of trade, "it is not business." The question is not what is most courteous, but what is most right? What is most just not only to the employer, but to the employe himself? Could a better test be devised than to ask an employe to give a bond? If he is an employe to give a bond? If he is honest, he will do so cheerfully; if he "gets off-nded," it were as well to dis-charge him without much delay.—Lin-coln L. Eyre in Lippincott's Magazine.

Bonded in a Surety Company

A Delicious Java Fruit. Travelers in Java have filled pages and columns with rhapsodies over the mangos-teen, and all unite in extelling it as the supreme delight of the tropics. The mansupreme delight of the tropics. The mangosteen appears to one as a hard round
fruit the size of a peach. Its hard outer
shell or rind is of the same color and
thickness as a green walnut, but in this
brown husk lie six or eight segments of
creamy white pulp. The little segments
are easily separated, and transferred to
the mouth melt away, the pulp being as
soft and fine as a custard. The mangesteam's delicate pulp tastes, as all its onteen's delicate pulp tastes, as all its culogists say, like strawborries, peaches, bananas and oranges all at once; a slight tartness is veiled in these delicious flavors, and it is never cloyingly sweet. Taken just as it comes from the ice box the

just as it comes from the ice box the mangosteen is an epicure's dream realized, and the more's the pity that it only grows in far away places and deadly climates, and does not bear transportation.

Large sums have been offered, and P. and O. steamships have made hundreds of ineffectual efforts to get a basket of mangosteens to England for the queen. The hard rind looks unchanged for weeks, but the delicate pulp melts away, and the dryest and coldest refrigerator chambers cannot keep the heart of the mangosteen from spoiling.—Globe Democrat.

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Torson, Arizona, Dec. 15, 1888)

Notice Is Hereby Given that Tue
following named settler has filed notice of
his intention to make final proof in support of
his claim, and that said proof will be made be
fore the Judge of the District Court, or in
his absence before the Clerk of said court, at
Florence, Ariz, on the 28th of January, 1889, viz;
Andrew W. Sharpe, of Florence Pinal county,
Arizona, for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 30, T. 4, S. R. 10 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation
of said land, viz: Warren Vernoy, Chus, Trinkner,
Thos, H. Melellan, and Jose M. Ochoa all of Fla
ence Arizona.

A. D. DUFF, Registe.

[Homestend Application No. 221. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Tueson, Arizona, Dec. 15, 1888

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